

Name\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

Period\_\_\_\_\_

**Warm Up:**

What are the three most important innovations, or inventions, of your lifetime? Explain how and why.

**After reading Section 2 and creating your graph for that section, answer the following questions:**

How did capitalists (investors) in the late 1800s help fuel the development of new technologies?

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How did the invention of the telegraph and telephone revolutionize communications?

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Which invention do you think had the greatest impact on America in the 1800s: oil drilling, the Bessemer process, or electricity? Give at least two reasons to justify your choice.

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**After reading Section 3 and creating your graph for that section, answer the following questions:**

How did Frederick W. Taylor's studies impact industry in the early 1900s?

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Why were corporations formed, and how are they run?

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How do monopolies and trusts differ?

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**After reading Section 4 and creating your graph for that section, answer the following questions:**

How were the new big businesses of this time different from traditional companies?

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Do you think the term Gilded Age was appropriate for America at the time? Support your opinion with at least two examples.

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Would the United States be better off if we had more capitalists like Carnegie, Rockefeller, and Vanderbilt right now? Explain using detailed evidence.

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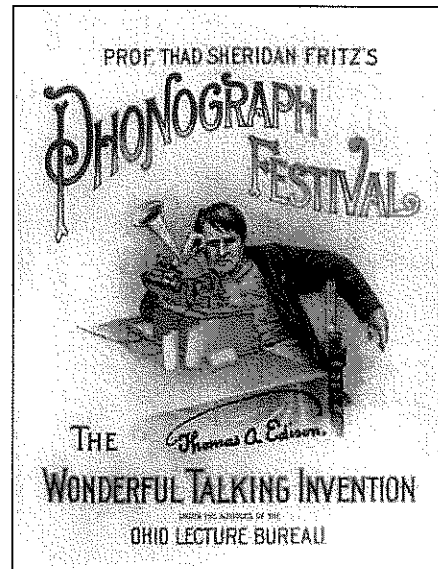
## Innovations and Industry Cards

Analyze the data and poster below. Plot the data on the appropriate graph in your notebook. Then read Section 2. In your notebook, answer the three questions for this section.

### 2 New Inventions and Technologies

Patents Issued for Inventions, 1845–1900			
Year	Patents Issued	Year	Patents Issued
1845	473	1875	13,291
1850	883	1880	12,903
1855	1,881	1885	23,285
1860	4,357	1890	25,313
1865	6,088	1895	20,856
1870	12,137	1900	24,644

Source: *The Statistical History of the United States from Colonial Times to the Present*, U.S. Census Bureau, New York: Horizon Press, 1965.



Analyze the data and photograph below. Plot the data on the appropriate graph in your notebook. Then read Section 3. In your notebook, answer the three questions for this section.

### 3 An Explosion of Industrial Growth

Total Number of Workers, 1870–1920 (in thousands)		
Year	Agricultural Workers	Non-Agricultural Workers
1870	6,850	6,075
1880	8,585	8,807
1890	9,938	13,380
1900	10,912	18,161
1910	11,592	25,779
1920	11,449	30,985

Source: *The Statistical History of the United States from Colonial Times to the Present*, U.S. Census Bureau, New York: Horizon Press, 1965.

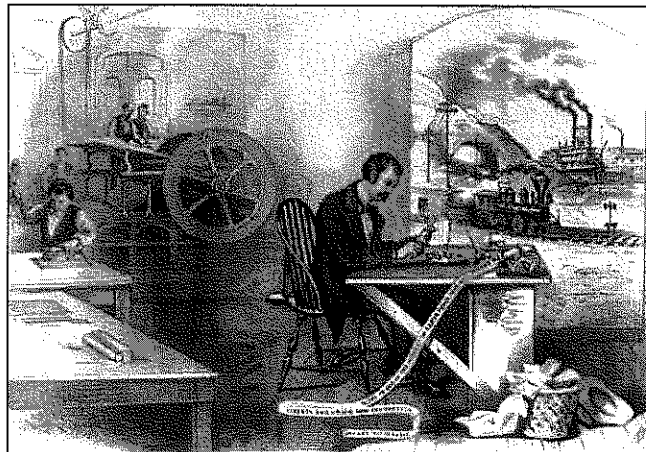


The Granger Collection, New York

Analyze the data and artwork below. Plot the data on the appropriate graph in your notebook. Then read Section 4. In your notebook, answer the three questions for this section.

#### 4 Big Business and the Government

Value of U.S. Exports, 1850–1905 (in millions)			
Year	Total Exports	Year	Total Exports
1850	\$152	1880	\$853
1855	\$275	1885	\$784
1860	\$400	1890	\$910
1865	\$234	1895	\$921
1870	\$451	1900	\$1,499
1875	\$606	1905	\$1,660



Source: *The Statistical History of the United States from Colonial Times to the Present*, U.S. Census Bureau, New York: Horizon Press, 1965.



Analyze the data and photograph below. Plot the data on the appropriate graph in your notebook. Then read Section 5. In your notebook, answer the three questions for this section.

#### 5 The Gilded Age

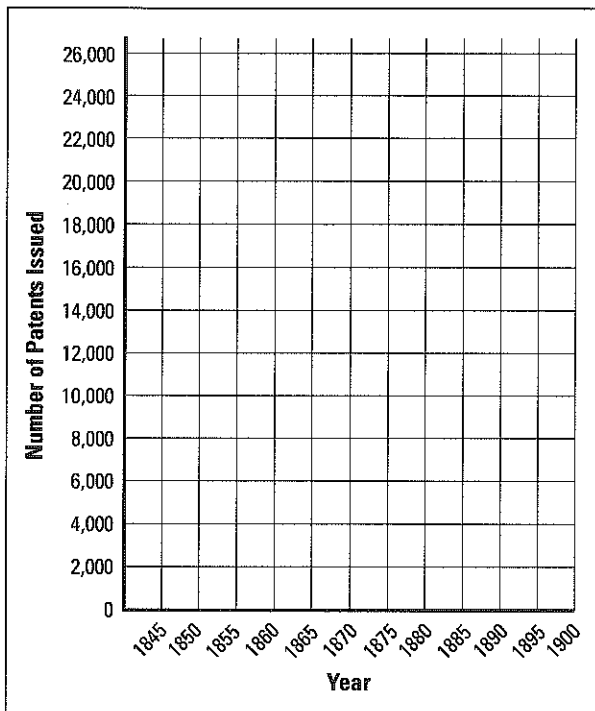
Average Annual Income, 1890	
Person or Group	Average Annual Income
Andrew Carnegie	\$25,000,000
Postal employees	\$878
Clerical workers	\$848
Ministers	\$794
Gas and electricity workers	\$687
Railroad workers	\$560
Manufacturing workers	\$439
Coal miners	\$406
Public school teachers	\$256



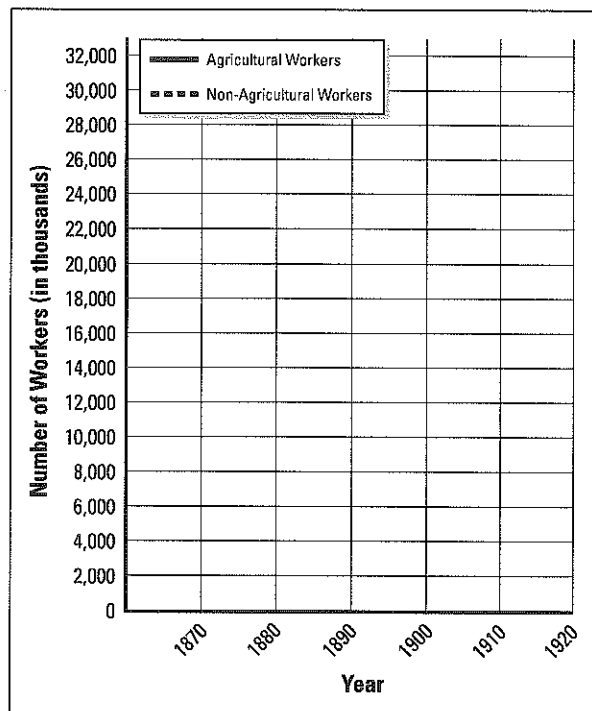
Sources: PBS, "Andrew Carnegie: Rags to Riches Timeline," [www.pbs.org](http://www.pbs.org). *Historical Statistics of the United States from Colonial Times to 1970, Bicentennial Edition, Part 2*, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.: 1975.

# Graphs for Reading Notes

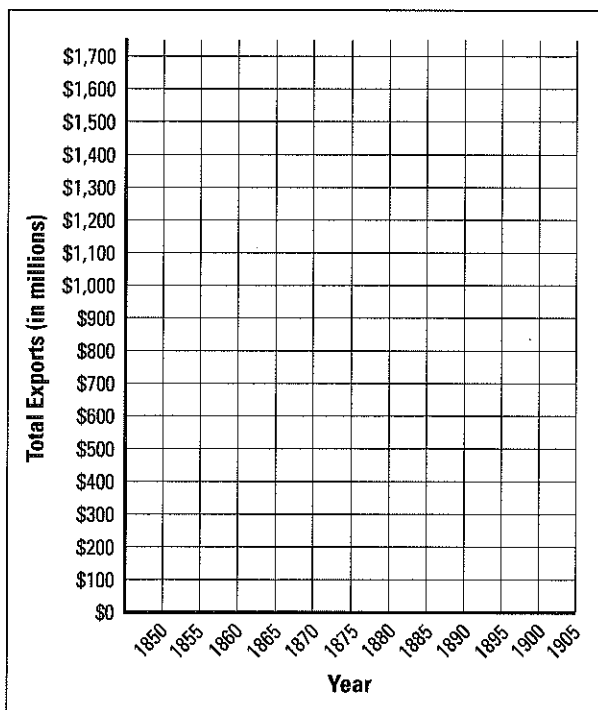
## 2 New Inventions and Technologies



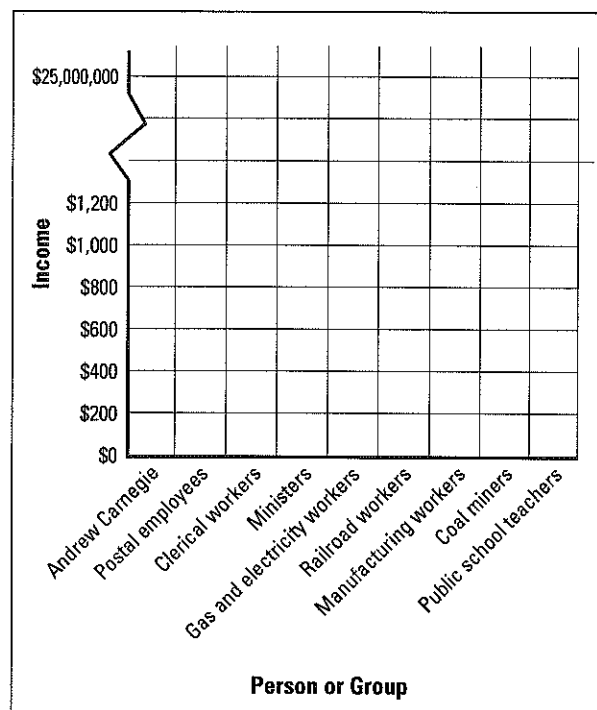
## 3 An Explosion of Industrial Growth



## 4 Big Business and the Government



## 5 The Gilded Age



**Terms to know:**  
Bessemer process

horizontal integration

vertical integration

laissez-faire

social Darwinism

Sherman Antitrust Act

**Quotes from U.S. Industrialists**

*The conditions of human life have not only been changed, but revolutionized . . . The "good old times" were not good old times.*

—Andrew Carnegie, steel industrialist

*I believe the power to make money is a gift from God . . . to be developed and used to the best of our ability for the good of mankind.*

—John D. Rockefeller, oil industrialist

*Surplus wealth is a sacred trust which its possessor is bound to administer in his lifetime for the good of the community.*

—Andrew Carnegie, steel industrialist

*There is one rule for the industrialist and that is: Make the best quality of goods possible at the lowest cost possible, paying the highest wages possible.*

—Henry Ford, automobile industrialist

*Well, I don't know as I want a lawyer to tell me what I cannot do. I hire him to tell me how to [get around the law so I can] do what I want to do.*

—J. P. Morgan, banking industrialist

*Whenever it is necessary I can buy a sufficient number of Senators and Congressmen or State Legislators to protect my interests, and when it is necessary I can buy the Judiciary.*

—E. H. Harriman, railroad industrialist

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

14.2 Conditions of Working Class



14.3 Labor Movements



14.4 Strikes Erupt Nationwide



14.5 Mixed Success for Unions

Gains:

Losses:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_

Describe one of the following events and draw a picture representing that event. Must be in color. Use images to help describe the event.

- Railroad Strike of 1877
- Haymarket Affair
- Homestead Strike
- Pullman Strike

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